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DEALER IN HEAL ESTATE. T C. GERON,



A MIDLOTHIAN FEAST.

Senator M. M. Crane and President Evan Jones Cross Swords, Oratorically, on the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

Correspondence of the Gazette

MIDDOTHIAN, EDLIS COUNTY, TEX., Aug-29.—The people of this vicinity, including the sub-Alliarce of this place, have long on desirous of Loaring the scheme known the "sub-treasury" discussed projet con acknowledged champions on the respecsides, and to that end arranged a grand ic, which came off to-day. The Demo-chose Senator M. M. Crane to man

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all and the designation of them as the "bone and sinew" of the country was not inapt. He cologized the farmers as the best and nest industrious class of the community, and said they had furnished eighty per cent of the soldiers of the war of the revolution as well as of the late war. He then went back to a distant period in English history and said that capital combined to enslave labor, monopolies were formed and the greatest hardships placed upon inc should-ers of the laboring classes. England had become infatuated with her wealth and centrailized it for the purpose of oppressing labor. He spoke of the first attempts of the laboring classes to organize in that country—they failed. They again tried and again failed. When patience had ceased to be a virtue they packed their grips and moved their washing to America. The same conditions soon surrounded them here. Monopolies continued to oppress labor until the war of the Revolution was fought. The aboring classes were then for the first and only time in their history successful. After the war between this country and its mother the antagonistic ideas of Jefferson and Hamilton were presented to the people as a basis on which to found a government. They accepted Jefferson's. From that period until 1861 the country under the operation of those principles enjoyel peace, prosperity, security and contentment. After the war of 1861 the old radially of correction great returned and malady of corporate greed returned and bad increased to an alarming extent. He gave a great many figures as to the amount of mortgages and other indebtedness, which are to lengthy to quote. He said the condition of the country and naturally given rise to the Farmers' Alliance. They surveyed the field and in convention at St. Leuis made seven demands; they took another time at it in Occas later on and other turn at it in Ocala later on and knocked out one of their demands. The six Ocala demands arise from four general consistions. 1. The insufficient volume of propositions. I the insulation to pay all our debts and run the business of the country on a cash basis. 2. The evils of alien ownership of lands. 3. Monopoly in transportation, 4. The evils of trusts.

Mr. Jones discussed only the financial

tem in the demands; in other words, the sub-treasury" idea. He referred to the charge made against it, that it is unconstial. He read long and copionaly from specifies of John H. Reagas, Edward Lauc, senators Morgan and Cockrell and others of show that the issuance by the government of trensury notes to relieve financial stringency was constitutional, and wherein, as asked, does that differ from the subry idea! The beauty about it was would furnish a volume of currency would automatically contract and pent loan to the Union Pacific railway ion as proceedents for the scheme under patemplation. He spoke of the national anis of an early day. Why cannot the ame principle be invoked in behalf of the mors! Land and labor were the creators wealth, and if the farmers were bene-ally the scheme under consideration all

Senator Crane replied in an address of apying two hours. He referred to the cry ow being raised all over the country that e want more money, and that the coun-y is on the verge of the everlasting multion how-wows. We do want more termition box-wows. We do want more money as a commercial convenience, but it tould be readily shown that the want of money was not the greatest evil under vanch the country labors. He had always card that cry. No one ever admitted he had enough money. He had never seen a man who would not affem that he did not have enough money. From the craile to he grave through all ages, races and climes thus been the burden of humanity's has been the burden of humanity's ang, the luxuriant plutocrat singing with ac same doleful wall as did the home-ess orphan. He did not doubt that it was his incessant cry for more money ansed men to sacrifice all means d, and caused the inspired writer to say to the love of money was the root of evil." This disposition, which was a tof man himself, made him an easy to the man who comes to him with a finder of his wants, and a wild-cat ome wherewith to satisfy his longings. t us look these things fairly in the face i if there are any evils existent in our intry face them with intelligence and country have them with honesty. He asked that hey remember that money was only worth what it would buy. It was valuable to us accuses with it we could procure those dings which ministered to our wants. In iself it was valueless, and its entire value was the intrinsic value of the purchased currency decreases the purchasing caity of its unit. The argument is made tit will enhance the price of farm pro-ts. Grant that it is true, would it not so increase the price of everything which farmer buys in the same ratio? Wherein the benefit? He made apt illustrations in apport of his proposition. The evils unor which we labor cannot be cured by serely increasing the volume of circulation. If the people allowed themselves to be deceived into thinking so, they would sally return from a toilsome fruitless survey with ashes on their lips and the proposed form of deal hours engineling their the library of deal hours engineling their their lips and the library of deal hours engineling their their lips and the library of deal hours engineling their their lips as station. W. D. Robinson: La Mesa.

villows of dead hopes encircling their prows. Under the present system of affairs a more increase of the circulating medium a more increase of the circulating medium would be a delusion and a snare.

The meanest man on earth is the man who purposely leads the people astray. He didn't know how much money was needed to conveniently transact the business of the sountry; he didn't believe any man knew—any statement as to the needs of this country, as respects the volume of the circulating medium, was sheerest speculation. The industries of this country are so complex, vest and intricate that it is externely difficult to even approach a distant degree of accuracy on that subject. The Hon Eyan Jones would not, as he had stated, discuss the details of the sub-treastry scheme, neither would any other sub-treastry scheme, active would any other sub-treastry advocate. He didn't blame them, it wouldn't bear rate. He didn't blame them, it wouldn't bear close inspection. It was a thing on which I would not do to draw a focus. It was a scheme manifestly impracticable, unfair and unmanly, degrading in its tendencies and altogether absurd. If the scheme had seen specially designed to benefit specula-tors and gamblers in futures it could not have been more skilfully drawn.

He showed how under it operations speculators in farm products could one and hold up five times the amount of produce they could under the present system. It would not put a dollar in permanent circulation. The average crop is about \$2,000,000 000. Under the workings of the scheme, I its promoters desires were accomplished its promoters desires were accomplished. \$1,000,000,000 would be alternately infused into and drawn from the general circulation every year. The country would be thrown alternately into an arctic chill and torrid fever. Panis and most direful disaster would inevitably result. He defied his opponent to show a single instance in the history of our country, where a confidence in the history of our country. tory of our country where a sudden con-traction or expansion of currency, either by law or the combination of individuals, did not produce a panic. But waiving all question as to its practical operations, is it right, is it just, is it democratic, is it monly? the limit, Firm Jones to marshall their forces and conduct their maneuvors.

The any was apspicious and in addition to force any people quite a number from various parts of the country assembled to hear the discussion. Mr. Jones opened the discussion in a speech of an hour and a half. The said he represented a people who were the producers of this country; their pro-

ducts were the support and sustenance of Jones had cited in support of the scheme all and the designation of them as the "bone" under consideration, and asked Mr. Jones if he approved of the actions of the govern-ment in those instances.

Mr. Crane paused for a reply. Mr. Jones

preserved silence. Mr. Crane said: "As a sheep before his shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth." If you enanot indorse those actions of the government don't use them as precedents for this scheme. Two wrongs can never make a right. If you favor this scheme quit abusing national banks, extravagant pensions, loans to rail-roads, or any other abuse of the principles upon which this government was founded. He showed that the authorities cited by Mr. Jones were decisive of an entirely dif-ferent question, simply and only the authority of congress to issue treasury notes, such as are in circulation to-day. He showed a wide difference between the two, and asked, "if they are the same why do you cannor for a sub-treasury, why are you not content with the present

Mr. Crane spoke of the enormous expense of putting the system in operation, the enormous corruption under it which would naturally follow. The pitiable spectacle of lorious America, with its wealth of tradi-ions of heroic achievements and sterling manliness, stooping in fawning baseness at the door of a paternal government was men-tioned. The scheme would work most ruin-ously if it was inaugurated, but it would never be adopted; the great mass of the American people would never incline their ears to such a manifestly unfair, selfish and impracticable scheme. He passed to the remedies, naming several which would con-tribute to our relief, but chief of all was a reduction of the tariff. He showed by many illustrations that therein lay our greatest relief; he showed how, by day and night, the people of the country were being roboed under the iniquitous operations of the pro-tective tariff. He appealed to the people to remain steadfastly true to the eternal principles of Democracy; guard well their libcipies of Democracy, guard well their interties; demand no privilege which they are not willing to allow to any other class or section. This is a government not of classes but of masses. While Gen. Putnam left his plow handles to go to the suscor of his country, it was the cloquent tongue of Patrick Henry which was worth more than a thousand swords in its behalf. It was the merchant prince, Robert Morris, who kept the wolf from the door of its starving multitudes, and the great lawyer, Thomas Jefferson, shaped its destinies and guided its infant steps. Let no man deceive you as to your wrongs and your remedie Ask not that the government, the depen ot creature which you have made, give you aught but freedom, security and peace. See that your shackles are burst, and then in the race of life trust only in a

At the conclusion of Mr. Grane's remarks
Mr. Jones spoke for about a half hour,
principally to the ladies, on the benefits to
accrue to them from the Alliance. The discussion will like in our history.

lear head, a strong arm and the guidance

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For the Bred Brain From Over-exertions Try It. SUBMARINE CABLE.

Direct Communication Between Brazil

and the United States. New York, Sept. 2.—The new submarine able was formally opened for business yes critically between here and Brazil by French capitalists. This provides direct communi-capitalists. This provides direct communi-cation between Brazil and the United States for the first time. The new cable starts at Hayti, to San Domingo, Maqui-que, French Guinea and to Brazil, connect-ing with the international company and Western Union via Hayana and Hayti.

CASH IN ADVANCE.

To insure publication in all advertisements received at this offic must be accompanied by the clin cases where contracts exist. companied by the cash except

Gazette Circulator's Office. Those who wish to subscript ubscriptions to the Forth orth Weatherford and First, at nkle's fruit stand. Respectfully, City Circulators APPOINTMENTS

For the New Mexican Conference of the Methodist Church, South, for the Next Year.

Special to the Gazette.

Et Paso, Et. Paso County, Tex., Sept. Following are the appointments of the preachers of the New Mexico conferenc of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, for

El Paso district—J. M. Stevenson, P. E.;
El Paso station, W. D. Robinson; La Mesa,
to be supplied; Deming, B. J. H. Thomas;
Silver City and Georgetown, to be supplied;
San Marcial, S. W. Thomas; Socorro, C. H.
Govett: Magdalene and Kelley, J. A.
Crutchfield; Albuquerque, D. P. Brown,
Gallup, W. D. Clayton; Los Cerillos, W. B.
Jennings; Las Vegas, B. J. Waugh; Chloride and Fairview, supplied, J. L. Allison,
Eddy district—J. N. Crutchfield, P. E.;
Eddy station, Robert Hodgson; Roswell, J.
D. Bush; White Oak, W. T. Burke; Bonita,
B. B. Scoggins; Penasco, supplied by J. C.
Gage; Pecos City, J. M. Crutchfield; Alpine, J. E. Sanders.
Transferred—Wm. E. Gibbons, to West

Gage; Fecos City, 4, 31. Crutchnoid; Appine, J. E. Sanders.

Transferred—Wm. F. Gibbons, to West
Texas conference; L. B. Ellis, to Pacific
conference; J. P. Hillburn, to Florida conference; C. H. Gregory, to North Texas

conference

CLEWS' WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Extracts Relating to the Different Crops, Their Prices and the Influences Controlling Them.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Wheat.—The wheat market has undergone quite a simmering down since our last writing, and although there is still a certain amount of nervousness in the trade, prices on the whole have been much less crratic. Foreign houses have been prominent during the week as sellers in the speculative market, and they continue to be buyers in the cash market, though not to such a marked extent. The crop news has been of a more general nature and not confined to European prospects solely, but the foreign situation is still the controlling factor in the market. This is undoubtedly a bull year in wheat. We have already seen a heavy advance as a result of the shortage abroad and the extraoralizable for a preparation of the shortage. traordinarily fine prospects at home, but it is generally believed that the full effect of these opposite conditions has not yet been felt, and that the world will not realize the felt, and that the world will not realize the extent of Europe's actual requirements until later in the season. It cannot be expected, however, that the market is going to keep on going up until the end of the crop season. It must have its reactions occasionally, and sharp ones too, in order to be healthy, and while we cannot recommend going short of wheat, it certainly seems both conservative and wise to take profits after a big bulge and wait profits after a big bulge and wait for a reaction before getting in again. Our crop conditions are believed to have slightly deteriorated during the past few days, owing to the general frosts in the Northwest, but the spring wheat receipts are now increasing rapidly, and the impression prevails that the yield of it will be larger than was generally thought. As to Europe the probability is that the requirements of France will not be below 96,000. 000 bushels, and may reach 120,000,000

bushels. Belgium and Holland continue to look for deficient yields of both wheat and In Germany wheat is fairly well spoken of, but rye is short. In Hungary the expected deficiency in wheat is over 40.000,000 bushels, in Italy between 10.000. 000 and 15,000,000 bushels. Reports from Roumania say that the wheat crop in that country will be far below last year, and it is not expected that Russia can supply over 45,0 000 bushels. It therefore looks as though the demand for our wheat is bound to continue throughout the year, notwithstanding the extremely large amounts al-ready exported.

Corn has been quite irregular, with an undertone of strength on the reports of demage by frosts. The market at present appears to be in the hands of a powerful clique, who can do as they please with prices, and, under the circumstances, it will be influenced less by natural causes than by the caprices of the crowd operating

Provisions are still rather dull, with great change in either direction. Prices fluctuate in sympathy with the cereal mar-kets to a great extent, but receipts and stocks are still practically the controlling factors. The country trade in hog products is light at present, but it is generally thought that any revival in the outside business will easily cause an advance,

Cotton.-The cotton market this week was characterized by increased activity, with an advancing tendency, which gathered strength, futures making a substantial gain in the face of considerable opposition from the old bear clique, as well as a large army of small operators, who were gradarmy of small opticals, who were grad-ually trained around to the bear side, and sold short late in the season, with the idea that another large crop would follow, and as a result prices must decline immediately. The pressure of the next crop, however, is not yet upon us, and in the meanwhile the bears anourraned by their next successes. bears, encouraged by their past successes, have accumulated a short interest of suffi-cient magnitude to give the bulls the ad-vantage of the situation, at least until the new season opens, and more definite opin-ions can be formed regarding the size of the crop. Prices have advanced rapidly, but if there should be a steady demand for cotton from Europe when the crop begins to move in volume, present prices can be easily maintained. The crop prospects are unin volume, present prices can be easily maintained. The crop prospects are undoubtedly less favorable than a few weeks ago. The principal complaints are from worms in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, which are reported to have actually damaged the crop, but to what extent cannot be fully determined now. In the Southwest cool nights checked the progress of the plant, while from nearly all states come reports of rust and shedding.

Coffee,—The tone of the market since our

Coffee,-The tone of the market since our last has been decidedly weak, and now that an accumulation of stock in the near future seems inevitable, buyers profess them-selves fully able to held off until these sup-plies are available, and content themselves with the same "hand-to-mouth" policy that has so far succeeded in keeping the price down, notwithstanding the strength of the statistical position. In options there was scarcely any business until Wednesday,

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CHAS. F. POTTER, SECRETARY.

October 5 to October 10. Fine

and Santos (reinfered by Brotshand cable that at the latter point the probable receipts would average 25,000 to 30,000 bags per day for the coming month) brought in a fresh selling movement, principally for European account. The attention of the buils will now be given to the September option, which, with conflicting reports about difficulty of snipments from Brazil, they profess to be able to advance to som ber. There has been a decline of 250 reis Brazil markets. HENRY CLAWS & Co.

The Dunmurry, with Cargo of Grain-Eight of Her Crew Drowned-The Survivors Picked Up.

A STEAMER CAPSIZED.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 2.—The steamship Dunmurry, from New York for Antwerp, was capsized in a tremendous hurricane last Saturday, and eight of the crew were drowned. The vessel sank immediately on capsizing, and the crew of twenty-eight was capsing, and the crew of twenty-eight was thrown into the sea. The second officer and the boatswain saved the lifeboat from the wreck, and twenty men got in, suffering from hunger and thirst, and tossed about in the gales. The boat was picked up Monday night by the steamer Hanskurst, and they landed in Hailfax. The Dunmurry had a serve of ratio about. had a cargo of grain aboard.

Go to J. P. Woods' to and most complete the in

County Commissioners Meet. e of the Gazette

CAUTION, VANZANDT COUNTY, Sept. 1 .-The county commissioner's court of the county met to-day and the vote on the amendment stood as follows: To the amendment relating to voting, for, 483; against, 278; majority for, 205. To amendment relating to school amend-

Amendment relating to interest, for, 511; against, 247; majority for, 264.

Amendment relating to local control, for 322; against, 399; majority against, 77. Amendment relating to the judiciary, for, 204; against, \$34; majority against, 330.

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I TAYLO

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